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ice sheets, interrupted along the coast by high basaltic cliffs. The journey revealed many inaccuracies in the charts. The farthest point reached was latitude 81 degrees 20 minutes north, where two boats were left for use later in the summer. Many specimens were taken, which show that the geological formation of the land is mainly basaltic. A second journey began in April and ended in the middle of May. It was attended with stormy weather, and frequently the temperature was 50 degrees below zero. Jackson considers horses the best means of reaching a high latitude up to the end of April.

THE *Times* states that a series of archaeological discoveries have been made at Monkwood, near Bath, where a reservoir is being constructed to supplement the water supply of the city. The latest discovery was unearthed on Thursday from a mass of peaty deposit. It is an iron hatchet with a handle formed of a human leg bone. Round the socket is a rough ferrule of lead. The metal head was kept firm by means of wooden plugs, traces of which were found clinging to the iron. This is the only relic of the iron age discovered, but oölitic flint hammer heads and an interesting collection of bronze weapons and articles of personal adornment have been brought to light. These discoveries have been inspected by Professor Boyd Dawkins and other paleontologists. The bones of extinct mammalia have also been met with. The discoveries are in the charge of Charles Gilby, city engineer of Bath.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE corner stone of the new dormitory buildings of the University of Pennsylvania was laid on November 5th, Judge Robert M. Willson, Provost Charles C. Harrison and Bishop O. W. Whitaker taking part in the ceremonies. The dormitories are due to the initiative of Vice-Provost George

Stuart Fullerton and are planned on an elaborate scale, it being estimated that \$1,000,000 will be required to complete the buildings. They will include a dining hall and a chapel in addition to forty-four houses, forming one continuous building. Each house will have a separate staircase and will accommodate twelve to fourteen students with bedrooms, sittingrooms and bathrooms. There will be two courts, one triangular and one rectangular, separated by cloisters. The sixteen houses forming the triangle are already in course of erection and will be ready for occupation at the opening of the next academic year.

THE Public Hall of the University of Virginia, and the Rotunda, which contained the library, were completely destroyed by fire on October 27th. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000, with an insurance of \$25,000. Efforts are already being made to collect money to restore the buildings, as they were before their destruction, and had been planned by Jefferson. A large part of the books in the library were saved, but many valuable papers and rare books that can never be replaced were destroyed.

THE trustees of Cornell University have voted \$2800 to build a small working observatory for the College of Civil Engineering.

THE *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* announces the following appointments: Prof. Samuel L. Barton, recently of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, to be professor of mathematics in the University of the South, Seewanee, Tenn.; Dr. Alex. Macfarland, formerly professor of physics at the University of Texas, to be lecturer in Lehigh University; Dr. E. B. Van Vleck, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, to be associate professor of mathematics in Wesleyan University, and Prof. C. A. Waldo, of De Pauw Univer-

sity, to be professor of mathematics at Purdue University.

THE free lecture courses on literary, scientific and technical subjects established by the trustees of the Lowell Institute, under the supervision of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, began on November 4th. Twenty courses are offered, each consisting of twelve lectures.

AT the annual meeting of the Chicago Alumni of Mt. Holyoke College, on October 24th, Dr. D. K. Pearson offered to give \$150,000 to the College, provided the alumni would raise an additional \$50,000.

THE REV. H. E. Cushman has been appointed assistant professor in philosophy in Tufts College.

REV. DR. R. J. PEARCE has resigned from the chair of mathematics at Durham University to take effect next Christmas.

PROF. KÖNIG, of Göttingen, has been offered the chair of surgery at Berlin, vacated through the death of Professor Bardeleben.

THE *Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau* states that Dr. Ernst Lecher has been appointed to a chair of physics in the University of Prague; Dr. W. Müller has been offered a professorship and the position of director of the Zoölogical Institute of the University of Greifswald; Dr. Beck, a geologist of Leipzig, has been appointed professor of geology in the *Bergacademie* of Freiberg i. S.; Dr. Günther Beck von Mannagetta, professor of botany at Vienna; Dr. Rothpletz has been promoted to an assistant professorship at Munich; and J. C. L. Wortman to a professorship in the experiment station for chemical agriculture in Geisenheim. Dr. Karl Claus, professor of zoölogy in Vienna, has been retired.

CORRESPONDENCE

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: *The American Journal of Psychology* began a new series last

week with an 'editorial' introduction, in which some most extraordinary statements appear. As an official of Harvard University I cannot let one of these pass without public contradiction. The editorial says (on the top of page 4) that the "department of experimental psychology and laboratory" at Harvard was "founded under the influence" of some unspecified person mentioned in a list of President Hall's pupils. I, myself, 'founded' the instruction in experimental psychology at Harvard in 1874-5, or 1876, I forget which. For a long series of years the laboratory was in two rooms of the Scientific School building, which at last became choked with apparatus, so that a change was necessary. I then, in 1890, resolved on an altogether new departure, raised several thousand dollars, fitted up Dane Hall, and introduced laboratory exercises as a regular part of the undergraduate psychology-course. Dr. Herbert Nichols, then at Clark, was appointed, in 1891, assistant in this part of the work; and when Professor Münsterberg was made director of the laboratory, in 1892, and I went for a year to Europe, Dr. Nichols gave my undergraduate course. I owe him my heartiest thanks for his services and 'influence' in the graduate as well as in the undergraduate department at Harvard, but I imagine him to have been as much surprised as myself at the statement in the editorial from which I quote—a statement the more remarkable in that the chief editor of the *American Journal* studied experimental psychology himself at Harvard from 1877 to 1879.

WILLIAM JAMES.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, October 19, 1895.

EDITOR OF SCIENCE—*Sir*: In his truly remarkable Preface to the projected new series, the editor of the *American Journal of Psychology* puts forth the claim that the Yale psychological laboratory, like the other more prominent Eastern laboratories, was founded 'under the influence' of his pupils and of Clark University. Inasmuch as Yale University has an institutional interest in the truthfulness of this surprising claim, and inasmuch as I have reason to suppose that my influence and not President